

LANE MAKES APPEAL FOR FREEDOM FROM PARTISAN ATTITUDE

Says League of Nations Should Have Been Born Some Time Ago But People Failed to Realize Dangers Impending -- Cabinet Member Urges Support of Treaty.

Washington, July 31.—Patriotism of men who hold differing views on the wisdom of ratifying the peace treaty including the league of nations covenant is not to be challenged "so long as they think above the plane of partisanship," Secretary Lane declared here last night before a mass meeting of government employees.

"It is not an easy question to answer," Mr. Lane said, adding that it was one "to which we wish an American answer."

"And it takes courage," he declared, "whether we stand still and risk the scorn of a waiting, eager world, or break through our inertia and take the step that leads to a multitude of new relationships and possible obligations."

The view of the ordinary citizen the secretary said he thought was that as many obstacles as possible be put in the way of nations to make war "but to be left as free as possible to follow our own designs, knowing that these do not endanger the peace of the world."

"We will not hazard our national life or the right of our people to determine their own institutions and destiny," he said. "But with these safeguards we will go far for the sake of the world."

"Democracy after all is but a counting of noses," Mr. Lane said, "and we may presume much for the policy which the chosen leaders of the two hundred and fifty million of the most civilized of the world's people have endorsed."

Mr. Lane said he believed everyone would have preferred that the league should have been born "in a different way, at a different time." When Theodore Roosevelt returned from his trip to Africa, he added, the former president made the strongest appeal any national leader had then voiced "for such a league."

"Then was the day for its creation," Secretary Lane continued. "But the world did not see the danger it was in."

Such men as President Taft and Mr. Root committed themselves to the project then, Mr. Lane said, but "the stern figure of the kaiser backed by his standing army of two million men" stood in their path. William Jennings Bryan, as secretary of state, had moved in the same direction with his negotiation of arbitration treaties, Mr. Lane continued, adding:

"Let us be frank. We are America. We must take these efforts of Mr. Bryan with any degree of seriousness. We thought him a noble-minded visionary. Yet his plan is incorporated as the first step of the pyramid of the present proposed league."

It was not until the war came that any but tentative steps could be taken toward the formation of a peace league, Mr. Lane said, and if the president had not made the effort to secure it "we would have said he was a quitter."

Secretary Lane said he had been unable to find in the covenant any surrender of American rights more than every existing rule of international law involved. It was, he said, "essentially a gentleman's agreement," based on the assumption that each party to it honestly desired to adhere to the principles for which the league stands.

BURGLARS CONTINUE TO VISIT HOMES OF OUT-OF-TOWN FOLKS

Lawler and Blume Residences Entered Recently.

Buses for out of town residents from Mexico, according to W. H. Blume, of the city, were entered last night and said to have been \$40.

In a cordial man's residence, south of the city, the number of burglaries have been reported in the last month or two, the sheriff's force estimating them at in the neighborhood of twenty. The arrest recently of a negro said to have confessed connection with a number of them was the basis of the hope that the chief offender had been landed in jail, but the continued activities of burglars indicates that more than one house breaking as a means of livelihood.

The authorities are making investigations looking toward the apprehension of guilty parties.

THE WEATHER
Tonight and Friday, generally fair.

LOCATION OF GRAVES OF 36TH DIVISION'S DEAD NOW ON RECORD

Relatives May Obtain Information From Official at Fort Worth by Writing War Camp Community Service -- Bodies of Men Removed to Central Burying Place.

Fort Worth, July 31.—Relatives of fallen heroes of the thirty-sixth division (Texas and Oklahoma National Guard troops) can now be furnished accurate information regarding the disposition of bodies of their dead by writing the War Camp Community service at Fort Worth, according to Paul Goss, executive secretary of the service here.

The bodies of Oklahoma and Texas dead, according to Secretary Goss, are being transferred to one central cemetery near St. Etienne-Arnes, France, where they will remain until congress decides whether they shall be brought home.

The Graves Registration service prepared and indexed a complete record of each fallen member of the thirty-sixth division. This compilation was sent to the governors of Texas and Oklahoma and to the War Camp Community service here. Persons writing for information should give the full name of the soldier, his rank, his number if possible, and all other information that would facilitate the service in furnishing the data.

NEW REGULATIONS BY COMMISSION TO SAVE OIL AND GAS WASTES

Drillers Compelled to Look Out for Conservation.

Austin, July 31.—Under new gas and oil conservation regulations just given out by the railroad commission, all abandoned holes must be plugged or closed in a manner approved by the commission, and no well shall be drilled, deepened or plugged until notice of contemplated action shall have been given to the commission. When oil and gas are found in the same hole, there shall be a separating device at the mouth of the well to prevent the wasting of gas.

The regulations also provide for regular reports by producers of oil and gas disclosing the following information:

Amount produced, amount received, stock sold, promotion expenses, transfers of real estate or leases, pressure of gas wells, fires, breaks in pipe lines and losses of oil. Books of the companies shall be open to stockholders as well as to the railroad commission.

There are also a number of rules concerning the handling of gas strata to prevent waste.

TEACHERS' WAGE UNAFFECTED

Austin, July 31.—There is an web over the state, Miss Annie Webb Blanton, superintendent of public instruction, says, that the purchase of free text books will reduce the funds available for payment of teachers' salaries. This is erroneous, Miss Blanton says, as money for the purchase of text books is provided by a special tax of 15 cents on the \$100, and it is expected that part of the tax will go to supplement the available school fund supplementing the text book money.

COMMITTEE SOUNDING PUBLIC OPINION UPON SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

Members Meet and Discuss Proposals Without Deciding.

The committee appointed by the commercial club to look into the matter of suggesting a form of memorial for deceased soldiers who lost their lives in the world war met yesterday afternoon with seven of the nine members present. Considerable discussion was indulged in, but no conclusions were definitely arrived at. A second meeting of the committee has been set for August 6th. In the meantime it is intended to sound public opinion upon the form of memorial desired.

TEAM RUNS AWAY.

A team of mules belonging to Jimmie Degelia, of Steele's store, became restive yesterday afternoon and departed from their place in front of Goodwin's grist mill at a dead run up Main avenue. They were finally brought to a halt by colliding with a new Chevrolet. The mules appeared to bystanders to be attempting to get into the front seat of the car, but desisted after damage had been done to the car of only about twenty dollars. The mules were unhurt.

LONDON NEWS SAYS CHARGE IS BASELESS

Retracts Accusation As to British Cabinet Members.

London, July 31.—The London Daily News today prints an apology to four British cabinet members, saying that its published charges that they were in possession of various Russian mining and development shares was baseless. The ministers, Austen Chamberlain, Walter Hume Long, Sir Eric Geddes and Sir Auckland Geddes, today filed a write against the News for alleged libel.

GOOD ROADS BRING DOWN LIVING COST SAYS FOOD EXPERT

Only Solution for Isolated Farmer Away From Market.

"Food products were never higher priced or more needed than they were this past year, and yet the food administration states that one-half of our perishable produce rotted on the ground for lack of transportation facilities," said George C. Hubbs, assistant general sales manager, Dodge Brothers, Detroit. "Such a waste would spell national disaster. And at first thought it seems remarkable that it should be true of the country which has 229,951 miles of railroad against 349,391 miles for all the rest of the world put together, and 6,000,000 motor vehicles as against approximately 440,000 for the rest of the world."

"But we must remember that all this great network of railroads and waterways might as well not exist so far as the farmer located five miles back in the country is concerned, unless he is able to advantageously haul his produce over that five miles to the nearest shipping point. As Secretary Redfield recently put it, 'You might build the railroads up until they are ten tracks wide, but you do not fully help the farmer ten miles away to get his produce to market. And you might fill the rivers with steamers, and he may still be isolated.'"

"Motor cars and motor trucks are a partial solution. But they are not enough. To use them advantageously requires good roads as well, over which the farmer can haul his produce in motor vehicles directly to the consumer, where possible, or else to the nearest shipping point. There never was a sounder investment in the building of good roads. The Romans had learned that two thousand years ago, and they built their roads so well that some of them are used yet."

"Certainly one of the surest ways to reduce the high cost of living is to build more good roads. And the 'build now' campaign, which Mr. Wilson, secretary of commerce and labor has recently started should receive the hearty support of everybody."

The pending bond issue on August 19th is designed to do away with the isolated condition of the farmer in Brazos county and put him on or near a first class highway.

HOOVER TO LONDON.

Paris, July 31.—Herbert Hoover and other members of the supreme allied economic council left today for London, where the council will tomorrow discuss plans to continue the interallied control of supplies.

A Suggestion and a Reminder.

To the Voters of Commissioners Precincts Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4:

Gentlemen—Two road commissioners from each precinct are to be named at the election of Tuesday, August 19, to direct highway construction and the expenditure of the proposed \$1,500,000 bond issue, in conjunction with the regular county commissioners.

They will be statutory officers and have equal authority with the regular county commissioners in all matters pertaining to this bond issue and road construction.

We are informed that the Brazos county highway committee will issue a call for precinct conventions at central points, within a few days, at which time the taxpayers of each commissioners precinct will designate two or more names to go on the official ballot and be voted upon August 19.

As a reminder, we respectfully suggest that the voters of each precinct give this important matter some thought, in order that all will be in position to act for the best interest of the county when the conventions are held.

Yours very sincerely,
BRYAN DAILY EAGLE.

SWIMMING POOL IS ADJUNCT TO CHURCH PLANT

Dallas, July 31.—The swimming pool in the basement of the City Temple, an institutional church building, has been the means of recruiting more than a dozen new members for the Central Presbyterian church, Dr. J. Frank Smith, the pastor, announces.

Dr. Smith said he has in his Sunday school a number of boys and girls who a short time ago had never attended any Sunday school and who would still be without any religious training had it not been for the swimming pool in his church building.

OLDEST MUSTACHE.

St. Louis, July 31.—Two more whisker-bearing Missourians have protested against paying any attention to the mustache of Joseph Ward, Atlanta, Mo., as a hirsute antiquity. His mustache is fifty-six years old.

One of the objectors is J. B. Paulding, 1473 St. Louis avenue, who says that he is seventy-eight years old and has never shaved his upper lip.

The other is J. R. Heryford of Shamrock, Mo., who says he shaved his mustache lip June 12, 1861, when he entered the Confederate army, and has not shaved it since. This gives him a mustache something over fifty-eight years old, and he thinks it is the oldest in the state.

POSTMASTERS TO BE USED IN EFFORT TO LOWER LIVING COST

Huge Army Food Supplies to Be Distributed to the Public.

Washington, July 31.—President Wilson is giving deep and thoughtful consideration to the high cost of living it is announced today, and all branches of the government are working on the problem. Under the arrangements effected last night, every postmaster and carrier in the country will act as distributor of the hundred and twenty-five million dollars worth of surplus army foodstuffs to the public. Price lists are being prepared today.

The price list will be sent to postmasters throughout the country. Mail carriers will inform the consumers of the prices and take orders. Payments must be made when the order is taken. The food will be much cheaper than the prevailing retail prices and will consist chiefly of canned vegetables, corned beef, bacon, roast beef, fresh frozen meats and poultry.

EXPECT EX-SOLDIER TO RETURN SHORTLY WITH KANSAS BRIDE

Ollie Parks and Miss Berthenia Dill United in Marriage.

Ollie Parks is expected back from his wedding tour shortly, having left Saturday for Pittsburg, Kan., where he went for his marriage to Miss Berthenia Dill of that city and formerly of Bryan. Mr. Parks returned a short time ago from service in the army, after considerable experiences overseas as first sergeant in the motor transport corps. Upon completion of their honeymoon, Mr. and Mrs. Parks will return to Bryan and Mr. Parks will enter the furniture business with his father, E. F. Parks, of E. F. Parks and company.

ITALIAN FLYER CROSSES SOUTH AMERICA FIRST

Santiago, Chile, July 31.—Lieutenant Locatelli, member of the Italian aviation mission in Argentina, Wednesday, completed an airplane flight from Buenos Aires to Valparaiso. This marks the first crossing of the South American continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific by air.

POLICEWOMAN SUES.

San Antonio, Tex., July 31.—Attorneys for Mrs. Clara L. Graham, San Antonio policewoman, filed suit for alleged damages amounting to \$25,000 in the office of District Clerk Osceola Archer yesterday naming Wesley Peacock as defendant.

OH, BOY! ICE COLD MELONS FOR TONIGHT

Only Knights of Pythias to Get a Chance at 'Em, However.

George Stephan has presented Brazos Lodge No. 64, Knights of Pythias, with fifty watermelons for the special meeting of the lodge tonight at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. Stephan has set aside the melons and is keeping them on ice today. According to Henry Locke, the chancellor commander, the lodge will take up work in the second degree, and all Pythians are urged to be in attendance.

BRYAN STREET BLOCK TO BE IMPROVED BY ADDING OF BUILDING

Remodeling and New Construction Soon to Begin.

John Sebesta has purchased from Joe Batts and others the lot on Bryan street between the Bonneville and Astin (Noto building) properties and will erect upon it a modern brick store building.

The lot, which is 27 by 150 feet, faces upon Bryan street and the consideration involved in the deal was \$2,500.

It is understood that the adjoining property owned by E. H. Astin and known as the Noto building, will be thoroughly modernized.

E. F. Parks and company will probably expend considerable money upon remodeling of their building in the same block, in addition to the new building that they are now putting up.

Work upon these various improvements will begin as soon as the contractor who has taken the work can get to it.

Public Opinion

The Eagle believes in true democracy. It believes that the people of Brazos county have the right, and should, express their opinion on the many subjects of local interest.

That this may be done this department is established and you are requested to give your opinion on such matters. You may use a "nom de plume" for publication, but each article must be signed with your correct name and address for the Editor's information.

Speaking of Good Roads.

Daily Eagle:

I was over the old Trestle road the other day leading out from the best part of my county, Grimes, to Bryan, and right here I want to say that I was never over any public highway in my life that needed work any worse. Several bridges I found, both on the Grimes and on the Brazos side in a very dangerous condition with great washouts and gullies in the road that were almost impassable.

I further wish to say that this is one of the oldest and most direct roads leading out from Grimes county to Bryan, and up to a few years ago was kept up in fairly good shape. This was when the long bridge spanned the river bottom, so the farmers could get across any time to Bryan to sell cotton and do their trading with Bryan merchants, which they did to the amount of several thousand dollars per month.

I live on the road just 20 miles east from Bryan. To my certain knowledge, up to about two years ago quite a number of wagons, buggies and cars would pass almost daily, going and coming from Bryan, but such has ceased to be now—and forever, unless something is done to build up the road and bridges. Right here I want to stop and ask a question of all business men of Bryan, of all citizens living along this road: Can you, from a business standpoint, afford to give it up—not only this road, but numbers of others both in Brazos and Grimes county very nearly in the same condition?

Some one is ready to say, "Oh, well, I pay so much road and bridge tax, and I get nothing, until I am disgusted, and if I vote bonds I still get no roads out my way. I'm about ready to quit." I have heard just such remarks numbers of times in the last few months.

I wish to say for God's sake, for your own and your country's sake, don't be quitters, but wake up and let's devise some plan and put it into execution. Let us improve the highways of our country. If we can't do any better, let's have road working days and every man and boy that is able take a hoe or shovel or ax—and those that can, teams, plows and scrapers—and go to road working.

Some will say, "I pay taxes for that purpose," or "I have served out my time on the roads." You should not take that, but be and feel like the old Frenchman, who, once upon a time, after he was eighty years old, was very busy planting out fruit trees on his little plot of ground. A man passing by said to him, "old gentleman, how can you hope to live to eat any of the fruit from those trees in after years?" The old man replied, "Sir, some one planted trees for me before I came here. I want to plant for somebody after I am gone."

So, my fellow countrymen, let's enter into the same spirit and feeling for posterity. When we do we will have better roads, better people, better towns, better farms—and last, but not least, a better country, both in old Brazos and in Grimes county.

J. A. MURRAY.
Route 2, Iola, Texas.

CHICAGO MAYOR FORCED TO CALL FOR SOLDIERS TO PUT DOWN MOB RULE

Six Thousand Armed Troops Patrolling Negro Quarters After Four Nights of Rioting With Thirty Deaths and Many Fatal Injuries -- Leaders Call on Blacks to Cease Acts of Violence.

FLEET MAKES RECORD SAILING TIME GOING TO PACIFIC STATION

Saving Due to Facilities of Panama Canal Make Vast Difference Over Old Route Around the Horn -- Achievement of Present Fleet Attracts Attention.

San Francisco, July 31.—While the Atlantic fleet on its famous cruise around the world in 1908 was 141 days, 7 hours enroute from Hampton Roads, Va., to San Francisco, the new Pacific fleet now enroute from Hampton Roads is scheduled to arrive at San Francisco in 27 days from the date of sailing. This is one of the interesting comparisons of the two fleets which have been made here.

The Atlantic fleet went around Cape Horn. The Pacific fleet comes through the Panama canal, not completed when the Atlantic fleet made its cruise.

The actual sailing time for the Atlantic fleet was 61 days 19 hours. The Pacific fleet is expected to make the trip to San Francisco in about eighteen or nineteen days actual sailing.

In 1908 the American navy had no airplanes or seaplanes. It had few destroyers and less submarines. The Atlantic fleet comprised 16 battleships with a flotilla of torpedo boats. The new Pacific fleet approximates 196 vessels of all classes.

When Admiral Evans led his fleet in parade here in May 1908 his flagship led by 42 vessels of all descriptions. President Wilson is scheduled to review a Pacific fleet of more than 150 vessels here in August of this year.

The old Atlantic fleet carried 14,000 men. The Pacific will bring 25,000.

The Atlantic fleet was valued at approximately \$100,000,000. The Pacific fleet represents expenditures of several times that amount.

STUCK OUT TONGUES AT FRENCH CAUSING PROTESTS, HE SAYS

French Investigator Declares Stone-Throwing Unproved.

Paris, July 31.—The judge advocate who investigated the incident connected with the German delegates from Versailles finds that there is no case, and that it has been established that the Germans aroused the protests of the French crowd by sticking out their tongues at the spectators. Charges that stones were thrown rest solely upon the unsupported testimony of the two German delegates.

COMMUNICATION RESTORED.

Paris, July 31.—Postal communication between France and all parts of Germany was reopened today.

WOMEN IN NAVY AT WASHINGTON TO BE LET OUT

Washington, July 31.—More than two thousand female yeomen and feminine corps reservists on duty here are to be mustered out of the navy today. Many are to be employed in the navy department in civil capacities. The remainder of the yeomenettes and marinettes on duty in various parts of the country and the island possessions will be released about August 11.

Chicago, July 31.—Chicago is comparatively calm today for the first time since Sunday and officials express the belief that the use of five regiments of state troops has effectively quelled the race riots. The city is not under martial law, however. There were several sporadic fights between whites and negroes today, but no mob attacks.

Chicago, July 31.—The main negro quarters of Chicago today are patrolled by six thousand soldiers, after four nights of race rioting that caused thirty deaths, seventeen of them being of negroes and thirteen of whites, and the injury of nearly one thousand persons, of whom a dozen may die.

Governor Lowden ordered the troops out last night on the request of Mayor Thompson after darkness had brought on renewed rioting and the city's three thousand policemen were exhausted. Fighting continued after the troops reached their stations. One squad of soldiers had to fight a crowd of negroes to reach its station, while other troops were fired upon from ambush on their way to duty. No soldiers were killed or injured, and after the troops took their stations the disorders died down within the patrolled region.

Negro leaders at a meeting last night adopted a resolution advising negroes first to cease violence, asserting that nothing but evil could result from attempts to wreak vengeance, real or fancied.

A negro spokesman said that the chief cause of the trouble is that the negroes have been taught that they must act on the policy of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth. He said that the negroes must remember that this is a white man's country and when "we fight the white man we fight ourselves. We can start a riot, but it takes the white man to stop it."

As troops began to march into the riot area roughs looking for a fight disappeared quickly. Some gangs sped to territory hitherto unaffected by terrorism and resumed their unlawful occupation, but rain began falling and the roughs retired.

The most serious riot last night was a two-hour clash between negroes and two hundred policemen. Nearly a thousand shots were exchanged before the negroes were subdued, and forty-five blacks were arrested. Patrolmen chopped their way into negro houses with axes and seized a dozen snipers with rifles.

The city became quiet at 2 o'clock this morning.

KAISER UP TO ENGLAND.

London, July 31.—The French Major General Weygand, who is here with Foch, in a statement today declares that it is up to England to decide what to do with the former kaiser. "He is covered with shame and ignominy, and branded as a coward. The French think that is enough punishment," he said.

THREATEN STRIKE IF LIVING COSTS DON'T SINK OR WAGES RISE

Trainmen Say Present Situation is Not Tolerable.

Washington, July 31.—William Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railroad trainmen announced today that unless the railroad administration takes action by October 1 on the demands of the brotherhoods that the wages either be increased or the cost of living be reduced, steps looking to the enforcement of the demands will be taken.

Lee said a committee of sixteen here last night adopted a resolution to take protective action if the administration does not act by October 1.

President Wilson was deeply impressed by a statement to the same effect presented to him yesterday by representatives of the locomotive engineers saying that they must have increased wages or reduced living costs.

Representative of six railroad shop unions, representing four hundred and fifty thousand men who are in conference here with the railroad administration today telegraphed shop employees over the country not to strike pending a final settlement of their demands.

The message said that the administration had consented to enter into a national agreement concerning rules and working conditions.

AUSTRIANS TO RESIGN.

Vienna, July 31.—The Austrian cabinet, headed by Karl Renner, has decided to resign.

BRYAN WEEKLY EAGLE

A. B. O'Flaherty Gen. Manager
Entered at the postoffice at Bryan, Texas, April 28, 1911, as second class matter under act of Congress, March 8, 1879.

DAILY RATES.
By Mail—In Advance:
Three months\$1.75
Six months 5.00
One year 4.00
WEEKLY EAGLE—\$1.25 per year; six months 75c. Published Thursdays.

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TELEPHONE 36.
THEIR NEXT ARGUMENT.

National prohibition is to be followed, if not superseded, by world-wide prohibition. This announcement which is said to come from the leaders of the prohibition forces opens up at least one interesting possibility. To get at this possibility let us go back a little way.

Do you remember back in the days when the people were fighting over local option, how the liquor men used to say that it was a question for the individual to settle, or at least for each precinct to settle, but that it would only breed strife in the county if the county vote made the cities dry? But the cities and the country districts both began to go dry. Then was started the campaign for state-wide prohibition.

Then it was that county local option, which once had been only injustice and confiscation, became the rock of salvation to the liquor orator. Let the people vote the counties dry, but it was all wrong, fatefully wrong, to vote the whole state free of booze. Then came the national prohibition amendment. And New York and New Jersey, and other states containing a fractional American element only, awoke to their danger.

"State prohibition is the only sensible plan," said the defenders of the personal liberty of every man to cultivate his Saturday night menagerie of pink elephants and blue reptiles. But the steam roller rolled right on. Following this logic, it would seem that the next defense to which the traffic will be forced in the fight to drive it off the earth will be that national prohibition is all very well for the countries that like it, but that we have no right to interfere with the personal liberty of Siam and Timbuctu. The fact is, of course, there isn't much of an argument of any kind for strong drink, but then the proponents of it weren't interested in arguments, or their validity, primarily. They merely wanted their drinks.

SLOW DOWN THE SPEEDSTERS.

Dallas has a judge named Felix H. Robertson. Judge Robertson has made his name newspaper property from his custom of fining speedsters one dollar per mile per hour per speedsters. It is said to have a salutary effect.

The appetite to travel faster than the speed limit is born in practically every American. The man who has never exceeded the speed limit very probably has never had the chance. It's only human to want to "step on her and let her show what she can do." The man in the high-powered multi-cylinder machine is not the only offender. Even the owner of the rattling contraption of wood, steel and dented tin that ever went down the road is crowding his engine for all it will do.

It is remarkable how the viewpoint will change according as to whether you are looking over the steering wheel or not. If you happen to be attempting the hazardous undertaking of crossing a paved street in Bryan, and a whizzing streak of dust and burnt gasoline barely misses taking your feet out from under you, you have no manner of doubt as to what ought to be done to the criminal who is driving. But if you are in the seat and the motor is singing a smooth, even song, that beguiles you to open the throttle ever a little more, and you come to a street intersection, and some fool jaywalker sends your heart into your throat as you barely miss ruining a perfectly good fender on him, you usish a quick sigh of relief and solace yourself with a burst of real speed as soon as you get out of town.

But whatever the psychology of speeding, the public policy of it is not a matter to be debated. Pedestrians have not yet lost the legal and moral right to cross a thoroughfare at stated places. Indeed, they are entitled to do so without jeopardy to life and limb. It is in recognition of this that the Dallas judge has adopted his rigorous scale of punishment. It is predicted that other municipal judges will take like means of dealing with the speed evil.

SOCIALISM AND SOCIOLOGY.

The legislature was regaled recently with charges of socialism in the University of Texas. The charges were specific and a man named Wolfe was said to be dispensing bolshevism in his class rooms. The board of regents of the university took the trouble to look into the matter. The senator making the charge was present and made out his case according to his light on the subject. The professor was interviewed and cross-questioned. It turned out that he was teaching sociology and not socialism. There are lots of good, God-fearing folk who confuse the two, doubtless, and it may be that some are in the legislature.

PUBLISHING PUBLIC OPINION.

Public opinion is an indefinite something. It is the general average of private opinion, to be sure, but bridging the gap between private and public is not always satisfactory. The newspapers are supposed to be organs of public opinion. And yet one or several men usually control what is said in the newspaper. It is too much to expect a single man or a few men to express the sen-

THE REAL DEMOCRATS

"I have been inclined," says Senator Joseph Weldon Bailey in a letter given out at Waco for publication, "to the view that the real democrats of Texas should first make a determined effort to rescue the control of our party from the men who are deliberately serving to divorce it from its ancient principles, but a closer consideration of the question has convinced me that we should pursue a different course."

The different course is for the "real democrats" of whom Mr. Bailey, with pardonable presumption, of course, counts himself the chiefest leader, to combine into a new party "for the preservation of democratic principles."

The tendency to hark back to ancient principles was not discovered or invented by Senator Bailey. By going back to the literature of now dead languages we can find where the authors and public men of those days were deploring the breaking away from principles, old laws, old traditions. The policy and the practice of laying out the future in line with the past has its merits. But it has its dangers.

Thomas Jefferson was a brilliant man and no doubt in his day his judgment on the problems before him was as good as any man's and better than most. But there is one great obstacle in the way of getting Mr. Jefferson's judgment upon the problems that face the man on the street. That obstacle lies in the fact that Mr. Jefferson is dead.

Unfortunately as that fact is, its consequences seem to be overlooked by a great many men of the type and egotism of Senator Bailey. These men assume to possess clairvoyant powers enabling them to interview

the departed fathers and commune with them upon the governmental questions of the present day. Having assumed this role of political "medium," and having announced to the perplexed world the decision of the departed spirits of the party, it is but natural that the self-advertised crystal-gazer should feel pained and surprised at the failure of practical men to pay them the heed that once was the custom.

We may pass over as unkind, even if well founded, any sneers at the spectacle of Senator Bailey in the role of the savior of the party's principles or as an apostle of principle at all, for that matter. We may even forego the opportunity to attribute to Messrs. Bailey, Ferguson and others, as their sole actuating "principle," an abiding friendliness for liquor. But still there is the criticism which will up, no matter how we push it down, that the man in public life who is forced to the argument that the trend of the times is contrary to the will of the fathers is himself soon to be gathered unto his fathers politically. By harping on that argument he is usually confessing the lack of any other.

We hazard the opinion that a man might be really democrat without laying too much store by Jefferson's opinion on woman suffrage or Sunday movies, just as a man might be a loyal Jew without following Abraham's or Solomon's example in matrimony. Times change, and with them change moral standards and political horizons. That is discouraging to the man who is lost when out of the beaten path. But it is encouraging to the man who knows that progress lies in extending the beaten path to heights not reached by those who have trod before.

UP IN ILLINOIS

Up in Illinois the colored people and the whites have been having a sort of public argument, as you might say, and several of both sides became so interested that the governor has had to call out four thousand troops. Indeed, so earnest did the discussion become in Chicago that they are going to bury two or three dozen of the disputants, besides requiring yards and yards of court plaster and arnica to patch up other celebrators at the amicable gathering of residents of the so-called "black belt" and their northern friends.

The accounts of the affair read like the old time reports of the "pogroms" in imperial Russia, before the war. How well in such an article would fit in such expressions as "deliberately armed themselves last night and went out to seek their prey," "mounted police spurred their horses through the dense mass," "pave-

ments covered with dead and wounded." But for all that, the man who can find much cause for levity in the situation at Chicago has considered the matter very little. Much as the southerner is tempted to smile at the difficulty which his northern brother finds in being altogether consistent upon the race problem, he is bound to recognize that there is more involved than the demonstration that white and black can not live on a basis of close proximity without an occasional outbreak due to blackguards of both races.

There are blackguards outside of Illinois—and hotheads and ill-tempered malcontents. There are some in Brazos county. And not all of them are negroes. The good citizens of our community, white and black, can save a world of trouble by keeping a weather eye out for these trouble makers, and co-operating for their ejection from our midst.

THE ATTITUDE OF TAFT.

The attitude of William Howard Taft toward the treaty of peace and the league of nations, negotiated by the leader of the party that displaced Mr. Taft and his partisans, is one that will win for him friends. He has shown a broadmindedness that is conspicuously wanting in many of his former co-workers.

His efforts to conciliate the democratic and republican forces are perhaps better intended than augured. Practically all the modifications desired in his suggestion are those which the president pushed most strongly at the peace conference, if we can judge his actions there from his known sympathies and opinions. If so opinated a man as the republicans accuse Wilson of being had to yield in some points, it is not likely that the irritable and irritating mood of the senate will appeal to the other parties signatory to the treaty enough to cause them to concede further.

Indeed, the conclusion grows upon one as he studies the situation that what is back of the republican offerings in "interpretations" is the desire to appear before the people in the light of having had at least a finger in the treaty making pie. The "interpretations" are thus seen to be for home consumption rather than for foreign guidance. As it stands, the treaty is the work of a man named Woodrow Wilson—as far as it can be said to be the work of any one man—and this person Wilson is a democrat. That is what is the matter with the treaty in the eyes of the senate majority. They dare not take Borah's attitude that the "curfew shall not ring tonight" because they know which way popular opinion has swung. But if they can nick in a few G. O. P. earmarks they can perhaps regain some part of their lost place in the public eye.

Mr. Taft has not laid himself open to such criticism. He has repeatedly stated that he would vote for the treaty as it is, on the ground that it is the best that could have been expected under the circumstances. In seeking to compromise between the reservation-or-or-bust republicans and the take-it-down-whole democrats, he is but playing his familiar role as a pacificator. It made him famous in his position as governor of the Philippines. It may win for him the nomination for presidency at the hands of his party. But even his political enemies give him credit for honesty of purpose. That is a real tribute in these days of suspicion and recrimination.

set his thoughts a-wandering. Why, he sat on the particular occasion referred to and considered the novelty of it for several minutes. His conclusion was not vocal, but it was definite: The man who claims to be so independent that he doesn't care what folks think is—well, he's a liar, that's all.

STANDING IN OUR OWN LIGHT.

The reputation of Brazos county roads is something that spreads. It is known all over Texas. The tourist travel would accomplish that, even if we attempted to hide it. We have bad roads and the state knows it.

Who is there that can estimate the number of people who reject the suggestion to come and cast their lot with us because of the state of our highways? Every man who stays away is just so much lost from our own prosperity. Every live citizen added to the county adds appreciably to the value of realty in the county and to the prospect for a bigger and happier future for our people.

Our roads are holding us back. They are standing advertisements to people to stay away from our community. By retaining them we stand in our light. Let's take down the quarantine signs.

STRIKES GALORE.

The aviators have gone on a strike. The prisoners at Leavenworth have gone on a strike. The colored students of Texas went on a strike because Miss Blanton sent a white inspector to watch their examinations. Telephone girls up somewhere or other went on a strike because the manager put soap on the window panes to keep them from looking out. The stockyard hands up in Chicago struck because they objected to policemen. The European laborers want to strike because the allies are still in Russia. Now if somebody would strike a happy medium in the labor situation perhaps we could get back to a common sense basis again.

THE QUEEN AND THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

It may seem a far cry from the queen of Great Britain to the chief of police of the city of Galveston, but the vicissitudes of feminine attire and the responsibilities of public place have set them down for once in a common category, if the news reports may be trusted.

According to the reports the queen is vastly disturbed by the dress, or the undress, rather, of the British society women. The Galveston chief of police is confronted with a similar problem upon the beach, it is said, and he is quoted as having declared:

"Some of the suits that are now being used are no more than trunks, and to walk across the boulevard in them constitutes a violation of the law. It would also be well if all bathers would wear, and would keep buttoned, coats or cloaks until they are ready to enter the water, if their suits are too scanty."

The queen is probably restrained by the proprieties—which even queens must obey—from publishing broadcast in the newspapers, as her Galveston contemporary has done, just what she will and what she won't stand for, but with the resourcefulness of womankind she has ways of her own for enforcing her ideas as to dress. She has issued through the assistance of her ladies in waiting detailed instructions as to the length of sleeves and of skirts, and like regulations.

It is interesting in this connection to speculate as to which of these two powers that be will prove more successful in the campaign for conservatism in dress. The penalties at the beck of the chief of police might include arrest and an enforced trip to a stuffy, loafer-sprinkled corporation court, with perhaps a fine, should the evidence establish extraordinary display of anatomical pulchritude. The queen, on the other hand, for all her queening, could not arrest an Englishwoman for wearing even a Paris skirt of the latest style described by one "modiste" as resembling a bath towel wrapped about the hips and reaching slightly below the knees.

But the queen has a weapon against those with whom she has to deal. It is known as social "ostracism." She is still the autocrat of the social set in which she moves. At her word the swirl of feminine drapery will drop about the ankles as demurely as in the days of our grandmothers.

It is doubtless useless to inquire why women will obey a "thus sayeth the queen" and defy the law of the land. Still more dubious is the wisdom of questioning into the motives that lead modern womenfolk, or some of them, to seek extremes in attire.

But the success of the unsupported fiat of what "they" are doing or wearing or dancing, as compared with the "verboten" of the statute, indicates that woman is scarcely a democrat at heart, whatever the ticket she may vote. Perhaps it is just as well she isn't. In fact, the average man likes her best as an aristocrat.

UNTAXING THE DRINKS.

The republicans of congress are bent upon taking the war tax off of soda fountain drinks. They wish to abolish the tax upon them because they believe that it has been especially burdensome to the American people. Indeed, if the total of discontent caused by the imposition of the tax could be footed up and expressed concretely, it is likely that it would assume formidable proportions.

It is, however, a commentary upon our habits, and our thought processes as well, that we should find it so grievous a burden to pay an extra two cents on our malted milk or three cents on our egg flip. It shows to what an extent we have formed habits that call for the unessential. It illustrates with what facility the luxuries of yesterday grow into the necessities of today.

The anxiety of the republicans to do away with this tax is also based upon the fact that it is a tax that is in plain sight. The republicans are the apostles of indirect taxation. Their ideal is that which makes possible this sort of a situation:

An importer buys an article for a dollar and pays four bits in tariff. He does business on a basis of twenty per cent profit. But for the tariff,

he could sell the article for \$1.20. Under the tariff he sells it for \$1.80. The purchaser pays in that sale 50c to the government 30c to the importer. If the purchaser resells at ten per cent profit, let us say, he puts on the article a price of \$1.98. If you will analyse that price you will see that the new purchaser has paid for the following: Cost of article, \$1.00; tax to the government, 50c; profit to importer on value of goods, exclusive tariff, 20c; profit to importer on additional tariff cost, 10c; profit of retailer on cost to him, exclusive of tariff and tariff-profit of importer, 12c; profit to retailer on tariff and tariff profit of importer, 6c. In other words the man who finally gets the article pays 66 cents more for it, because of the tariff, and the government gets but 50 cents out of the 66. In short, every time the government wants a dollar the taxpayer must put up 66 cents. That is the tariff system. That is what the republicans consider scientific taxation.

The reason the soda water tax hurts, if it does hurt, is because you can see it. But it all goes to the government and the soda water man is not making a profit on it. Considered in that light, there might be worse taxes than the soda water tax. If you are looking for a "good" tax you'll look a long time before you find one.

Public Opinion

The Eagle believes in true democracy. It believes that the people of Bryan and Brazos county have the right, and should, express their opinion on the many subjects of local interest.

That this may be done this department is established and you are requested to give your opinion on such matters. You may use a "nom de plume" for publication, but each article must be signed with your correct name and address for the Editor's information.

The Negro Question.

The Daily Eagle:
The recent race riots in Washington and Longview will, without doubt, intensify a hatred between the races that already exists in hearts and minds of people of both races, who know no remedy for an evil except autocratic force. The great world conflict just brought to a close should have thought thinking people that while these outbreaks can only be handled for the time with force, they can not be prevented by such means.

It is clearly the duty of the white race to help the negro to an understanding of his status in this country; it is our duty to see that he has sympathetic encouragement in his pursuit of any plausible ambition.

There are many who do not hesitate to say, "We are not doing our duty by the negro; we are not giving him the encouragement nor affording him the protection he should have in his efforts to attain to higher standards of living."

We have a responsibility in connection with the future of the negro that we can not get away from that is just as great as that which called for our participation in the European war. We have got to do something for him if for no other reason than "to save civilization."

No longer can we discuss the feasibility of a plan to segregate him in Africa or in some remote section of the country. Right here is his home; right here is where we need him and want him to stay, and right here is where he will stay. So let us accept this as a fact and turn our attention to making living conditions for him that will tend to make him a better, a more desirable citizen; conditions under which he can live hopefully.

It's nonsense to talk of social equality. The white people wouldn't tolerate it and the negro doesn't desire it, despite the fact that there are a class in both races that aggravate this fear by their conduct. There are and should be more drastic laws to handle this situation and relieve the good negroes from responsibility for a condition that is usually not of their making. The negro race as a race is no more responsible for their criminals than were for ours. They need to be classified in the minds of the white people and encouraged to establish among themselves a higher social standing that will satisfy the social ambitions of the educated and create high standards of living that will make life worth while to those who have aspirations.

Shall we, through our fear of criticism, fail to do our duty by the negro and leave him to ignorantly pursue his way and expect him to meet our demands in his conduct, or shall we in recognition of our duty to an "under dog" help him to an understanding and afford a degree of protection necessary to his well-being, or shall we hands off and permit him to increase, as he will, in numbers and ignorance until his presence in our midst is a real menace? This is a momentous question that must be answered.

E. F. PARKS.

DISCUSS WHO'S LARGEST LIAR IN HUN STATE

Berlin, July 30.—Former Vice Chancellor Helfferich today announced that having failed to induce Matthias Erzberger to sue him he will enter suit against Erzberger to "prove him a liar and traitor and bring the truth to light." Th trouble between the two originated in the published statement by Helfferich that the reichstag peace program of 1917, which was fathered by Erzberger, was the cause of the moral collapse of the German people.

RYE.

Rye, July 29.—Every body is through with field work and trying to enjoy the summer.

Miss Susie Andert is visiting her sister at Tunis.


Mrs. John Kopecky and Miss Lotie Kopecky left for Waco Friday.

Miss La Vada Goen spent the weekend with Miss Rosa Kopecky.

Mrs. John Capka and children are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Mat Capka of Wheelock.

Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Merka, of Granger, were visiting relatives here and other places.

Quite a few of the young folks enjoyed a short trip to Caldwell Sunday. They reported a fine time.



COFFEE

WITH A
ROYAL AROMA

This ad deals only with
COFFEE SENSE

1 lb. Arbuckle Coffee	35c
1 lb. Sunset Coffee	45c
3 lb. Can Rice Hotel Coffee	1.35
3 lb. Can Maxwell House Coffee	1.45

Give us a trial order.

Kennedy's Cash & Carry Grocery

PAY CASH

PHONE 56

PAY LESS

TEXAS MOTHER PUTS MORTGAGE ON STOCK TO REACH SICK BOY

Nurses of Hoboken Hospital Take Up Collection to Buy Clothing for White Haired Woman Come to See Her Seriously Ill Soldier Son at Debarkation Port.

New York, July 26.—Mrs. Wildham Hammond, of Gorman, Texas, the mother of eleven children, summoned to the bedside of her critically ill soldier son, Ruel Hammond, arrived at Hoboken hospital today.

She mortgaged two horses and one cow to raise the money to get here and said she was paying ten per cent on the loan, which Ruel would help pay when he got well.

Nurses at the hospital raised a fund to supply the impoverished but happy mother with shoes, hat and a dress.

When the white haired mother was ushered into the sick ward to see her boy, Ruel smiled weakly, embraced and kissed his mother and remarked: "Mom, they can put you in fine city clothes, but they can't take the Texas walk out of you."

Warned of the high cost of living in New York, Mrs. Hammond brought a large bag of home-made bread, which she hopes to make last until her return to Gorman.

SUFFRAGE CASE ISSUE BROUGHT UP BY WACOANS

Waco, Tex., July 30.—Judge Richard I. Munroe of the fifty-fourth judicial district here is called upon to decide the constitutionality of the act passed by the thirty-fifth legislature, giving women the right to vote in primary elections, in an application for an injunction filed here late yesterday afternoon. The petitioner is Tom Hamilton, chairman of the McLennan County Anti-Woman Suffrage association, but the instrument is filed by him in his capacity as a citizen of Texas, a duly qualified voter and as a member of the democratic party. He asks that Lee R. Davis, tax collector of McLennan county, all of his deputies, agents and employees, be enjoined from collecting or permitting to be collected, and from receiving or permitting to be received from any woman and female citizen of this county the poll tax as provided for in said act. It is contended by the petitioner that the act of the legislature which permits women to vote in the primaries is void and in contravention of section 2, article 6 of the constitution of the state of Texas, which among other things, defines an elector as a male person. The action taken yesterday has been pending here even before it became apparent that the thirty-sixth legislature would ratify the federal suffrage amendment. It is practically certain that an appeal will be taken from Judge Munroe's ruling regardless of his decision, and this is expected as soon as he decides whether the woman's primary suffrage law is constitutional.

SURGEONS agree that in cases of Cuts, Burns, Bruises and Wounds, the FIRST TREATMENT is most important. When an EFFICIENT antiseptic is applied promptly, there is no danger of infection and the wound begins to heal at once. For use on man or beast, BOROZONE is the IDEAL ANTISEPTIC and HEALING AGENT. Buy it now and be ready for an emergency. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

Piles Cured in 6 to 14 Days
Juglists refund money if PAZO OINTMENT fails to cure Itching, Blind, Bleeding or Protruding Piles. Instantly relieves Itching Piles, and you can get peaceful sleep after the first application. Price 6c.

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MEXICAN ANSWERS TO APPEARANCE BUT NOT TO NAME OF MAROYEN

Prisoner Lodged in Jail on Suspicion of Connection With Murder of Transient Laborer on J. D. Battle Farm Near Dinkins But Denies All Knowledge of Killing.

A Mexican answering to the name of Phillip Menderi was picked up by Sheriff L. E. Morehead yesterday at Somerville where he was in charge of the local officers in response to the telegraphed description of L-bardo Maroyen charged to be the slayer of Tensonori Lopez, a fellow transient laborer on the J. D. Battle farm near Dinkins, where Lopez was shot through the left breast with a shot gun and then was struck over the head with the gun with such force as to break the stock off of the barrel.

The sheriff's prisoner speaks but little English, it appears, but denies all knowledge of the killing. His general appearance and clothing are said to correspond with the description given by those who knew Maroyen at Dinkins.

Menderi is now in jail awaiting the arrival from Dinkins of Mr. Battle who has been sent for to identify him.

TABOR.

Tabor, July 30.—The Methodist revival is going on at Alexander. Rev. Ramsey, of Bryan, is doing the preaching.

Miss Una Edge, of Harris community, is spending the week with Miss Ola Henry.

After spending a few days with friends and relatives in this community, Tullie Ganaway and Raymond Sample left last week for Dallas.

Miss Minnie McCallum has been visiting friends at Wheelock.

Misses Ella Francis and Lottie Blanton spent last week with relatives at Harvey.

Miss Una Castle, of Big Springs, is visiting relatives here.

John McCallum has been on the sick list for the past week but is improving now.

Will Josey has returned from overseas.

Stop coughing! you rack the lungs and worry the body. BALLARD'S HOREHOUND SYRUP checks irritation, heals the lungs and restores comfortable breathing. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

You Do More Work.

You are more ambitious and you get more enjoyment out of everything when your blood is in good condition. Impurities in the blood have a very depressing effect on the system, causing weakness, laziness, nervousness and sickness.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores Energy and Vitality by Purifying and Enriching the Blood. When you feel its strengthening, invigorating effect, see how it brings color to the cheeks and how it improves the appetite, you will then appreciate its true tonic value.

GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC is not a patent medicine. It is simply IRON and QUININE suspended in Syrup. So pleasant even children like it. The blood needs Quinine to Purify it and Iron to Enrich it. These reliable and IRON never fail to drive out all weaknesses in the blood.

The Strength-Creating Power of **GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** is a persuasive favorite tonic in thousands of oil or More than thirty-five years to Bryan would ride a long distance to buy **TASTELESS CHILL TONIC** now to be member of their family health and needed a body-building tonic. The formula is just as oil under-day, and you can get it because store. 60c per bottle.

OWN YOUR HOME

I want to see 100 tenant farmers in Brazos County who desire to own a home. The Federal Land Bank is offering a plan to enable you to pay for a home on less per annum than the rent you now pay.

Own your home.

W. S. BARRON, Bryan, Texas.

\$300,000.00

LOST

To farmers of Brazos County each year caused by cattle tick. Help yourselves by voting against the cattle tick August 9th.

Bryan Cotton Oil and Fertilizer Company

Maker of Star Brand High Grade Fertilizers

SACRED TIE BINDING AMERICA TO FRANCE ASSERTS PRESIDENT

Calls on Senate to Show Gratitude of United States to Nation That Befriended Colonies in Struggle for Independence ... Treaty Submitted for Approval to That End.

Washington, July 29.—President Wilson told the senate today that the French treaty was signed on the same day as the treaty of peace and was intended as a temporary supplement to it. He believed the treaty with Germany itself provides adequate protection to France, but during the years immediately ahead of it contains protection for its members only upon the advice of the league council.

The object of the special treaty with France is to provide immediate military assistance to France without waiting for the advice of the council. It is to be an arrangement not independent of the league of nations, but under it, the president said that the United States was bound to France by sacred ties. Except for French aid he doubted if America could have won her independence.

Driving the Germans from France does not pay the debt, and America, he said, must prove that she is faithful to the high obligations of gratitude and tested friendship for France.

The president transmitted the special treaty to the senate and asked for speedy ratification. Substantially the French treaty submitted for approval by the senate Monday.

The Mexican president said to have announced in a cordial manner.

According to MEXICO. City, the number 29.—Mexico did new fields during 1918. Most of the 7,305,451 pesos, nine-tenths of which came to the United States, as shown in a report to the department from the City of Mexico. The total value of articles coming to this country was 350,071,345 pesos, or about \$175,037,172 in American money. The greatest amount of this, it is indicated, was in oils. The report, which was official from the department of finance, shows trade generally distributed over the world, but nothing with Germany or Austria. Next to the United States, Chile received the greatest amount of Mexican shipments, and Great Britain was next.

USE EAGLE WANT ADS. THEY BRING RESULTS.

MOTOR COP WAITING FOR MACHINE PRIOR TO GOING ON ROAD

F. B. Johnson Tentatively Employed by Authorities.

F. B. Johnson of Bryan has been tentatively employed by the county authorities as motorcycle traffic officer to catch speedsters on the principal roads leading out of Bryan. Mr. Johnson has not gone on duty as yet, owing to his inability to rent a machine. It is proposed that the county buy a motorcycle for the purpose, and it is said that this may be done at the next session of the commissioner's court, although that body has not as yet passed upon the plan to employ a traffic officer.

When asked as to his opinion of speeding conditions here, Mr. Johnson remarked that the need for an officer on the road to tame the hurry fiends was apparent. "I could have got fifteen or twenty last night, I'm sure, if I had a machine," he declared.

"Glad to have met you, Mr. Johnson," said the reporter politely, in taking his leave. "I hope to see more of you when I'm not speeding myself."

Mr. Johnson was at one time special motorcycle officer for Jefferson county.

GOVERNMENT WAR SECRET SERVICE BIG

Gregory Says Three Hundred Thousand Employed.

Austin, July 29.—In an address here recently Thomas W. Gregory, former United States attorney general, said that within six months after war was declared 300,000 persons were in the secret service of the United States and that it was not possible for fifty people to congregate anywhere day or night without a government representative being present.

In the same address Mr. Gregory stated his plans were to complete outside business within the next five or six years and return to Austin to spend the remainder of his life.

FRENCH WAIT FOR AMERICA. Paris, July 30.—A majority of the chamber of deputies are disposed to delay final action on the ratification of the German treaty until the United States senate acts on the Franco-American treaty. It is planned to begin discussion of the German treaty in the chamber about August 11. Debate will then continue about three weeks, it is thought.

ABANDONED ACREAGE BIG BECAUSE LABOR IMPOSSIBLE TO GET

Almost Ten Per Cent of Cotton Fields Are Left Untilled.

Saint Matthews, S. C., July 30.—In the southern states the cotton acreage previously under cultivation this year, but abandoned because of labor shortage and adverse weather conditions, aggregates nine and one half per cent of the total, according to a statement today by President Wamaker, of the American cotton association. The abandoned acreage is the largest on record.

FISH CATCHES ARE SIZEABLE AT GALVESTON

They Are Pulling Great Big Ones Out of Gulf Now.

Galveston, July 29.—Salt water fishing here this season is yielding unusual catches of speckled trout, mackerel, bluefish, redfish and tarpon. Fishermen report the best fishing in eight years.

Bait fishing, with shrimp and mullet, is losing caste to trolling. Fishermen carry a number of spoons. They say the fish are so accustomed to natural bait they will pass it to strike at a spoon. Redfish weighing forty-five pounds, eleven pound trout and tarpon weighing 150 pounds have been caught with the spoon. To land a tarpon is a man-size job, and the odds are even the tarpon breaks away after he has been hooked.

Trollers are using skiffs and launches, moving three to six miles an hour, with lines out two hundred feet to clear the roiled water about the boat. Hand lines, as well as rod and reel, are being used, but the sport is enhanced by use of the reel.

TREATY WITH COLUMBIA TO BE RATIFIED

Washington, July 29.—A favorable report on the twenty-five million dollar indemnity treaty with Colombia was ordered today by the senate foreign relations committee without a dissenting vote. The treaty has been pending since 1914. It will probably be ratified within a few days.

Regulate the bowels when they fail to move properly. HERBINE is an admirable bowel regulator. It helps the liver and stomach and restores a fine feeling of strength and buoyancy. Sold by Jenkins' Drug Store and M. H. James.

BARBECUE POSTPONED UNTIL COOL WEATHER BY COMMERCIAL CLUB

Heat Makes Serving of Meat in Sanitary Condition to Immense Crowds Expected an Utter Impossibility Says Those in Charge of Preparation of the Table Edibles.

The barbecue to have been held August 7th was postponed until cooler weather by a unanimous vote of the Commercial club at the regular meeting of that body this morning.

The statement was made by those who had the arrangements for the barbecue in charge, that in order to obtain the amount of fresh meat required for the large crowd expected it would get to the serving tables in an unsanitary condition. Practically no farmer in the county is equipped to slaughter the amount of meat required and deliver it in Bryan in good condition. All the markets of the city would be unable to cope with the fact that the meat would have to be delivered outdoors and cooked under outdoor conditions.

Chairman George A. Adams, who has been principally concerned in the arrangements for the celebration, was complimented upon the manner in which he has conducted his committee activities, a resolution being passed by the club extending its thanks.

GERMANY READY FOR LARGE POUNDAGE OF RAW COTTON TO SPIN

Credit Arrangements in Denmark and Holland Needed.

Washington, July 29.—German cotton mills with 10,000,000 spindles estimated as still suitable for operation can consume about 1,000,000 bales of cotton during the next year if means are found to finance the movement of the commodity from the United States, said a report by Erwin W. Thompson, commercial attaché of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce made public last night.

Mr. Thompson outlined a plan by which Danish and Dutch traders may be furnished cotton for resale to Germany and allowed to assume a part of the credit risk. Out of 4,067,018 bales of cotton in storage in the United States June 30 he estimated a very large proportion was classified in the lower grades, which are especially suitable for German mills.

"At this time the German mills would be eager buyers for the lowest grades," Mr. Thompson's report said, pointing out that during the war they had been operating on waste, shoddies, nestle fiber and paper, owing to the pressure of the blockade.

"Cotton experts are agreed that cotton in public store in the United States is nearly all of grades below those most desired by domestic mills."

Declaring that the problem for the American producers holders of cotton was to find a way to offer large assorted stocks of cotton to the German spinners and at the same time be secured for the value of their property, Mr. Thompson said that warehouses and exchange facilities in Rotterdam, Holland, now were available for handling such a trade.

Several strong trading companies in Rotterdam are in a position to handle and finance cotton into Germany as fast as they can consume it," he said. "Matters can be so arranged with them that American bankers can finance the cotton in any amount into safe warehouses in Holland and the Hollanders can arrange their own credits for delivery to German spinners in lots to suit their weekly or monthly requirements."

"Owing to great labor troubles at the moment it would be hard to start up spinning at full capacity, even if the cotton were on the spot. But it is estimated that within a few months after cotton begins to arrive the mills could use 40,000 bales a month."

Danish traders are also willing, Mr. Thompson reported, to resume handling cotton into Russia and would also stand willing to join in supplying Germany.

USE EAGLE WANT ADS

The next time you buy calomel ask for

Calotabs

The purified and refined calomel tablets that are nausealess, safe and sure. Medicinal virtues retained and improved. Sold only in sealed packages. Price 35c.

HIGHWAY COMMITTEE ISSUES TENTATIVE PLANS FOR GOOD ROADS

Local Cross-Roads Left to Judgment of Specially Elected Commission FOR IMPROVEMENT OF TRADE AND LIVING CONDITIONS OF COUNTY

While it is understood that the special road commission, consisting of thirteen men will finally pass on all work, the laying out of roads, the material to be used, etc., the following plan is given as a basis to be worked out and has the unqualified support of the business men of Bryan.

Attention of the voters is also called to the fact that the following plan treats only the main roads, leaving the community or crossroads to be worked out by the men who are elected for this purpose and who are familiar with, and in a position to say, what is necessary in their respective precincts to make the system perfect.

Estimates made herewith are also based on securing gravel and other road material locally or in the vicinity of the proposed road and we are informed by the county engineer, (who is now working on the location of material), that a number of gravel pits have been located already in different parts of the county and he believes that gravel will be found of sufficient quantity and quality in every precinct to carry out the plans as proposed herewith.

The order in which they are mentioned is not intended as our idea of their relative importance, except that we believe that those mentioned are the most important.

Road No. One—A designated state highway, thirty-one miles long, leading approximately north and south across the county, from the county line near Benchley, through Bryan, College, Wellborn, Millican, to a crossing on the Navasota river near the city of Navasota. As this road has been designated a state highway, federal and state aid can be secured amounting to practically half the cost of its construction.

At present this road has a gravel surface from the county near Benchley to Bryan, eight miles; from Bryan to College a Uvalde rock asphalt surface on a sandstone base, five miles; from College to a point below Wellborn near Navasota a gravel surface, eight miles; from this point to the county line near Navasota unimproved as to surface, ten miles.

A bond issue (District No. 2 of Brazos county) with state and federal aid has been voted for the construction of this unimproved section and construction should begin very soon. The plans for this road approved by the state and federal governments contemplate 1.6 miles of concrete road, and the balance, 8.4 miles, of gravel surface.

Only that portion of this road from Bryan to College is at present of permanent construction. We recommend that all of that portion gravelled at present be made permanent. This may be done with a topping of not less than 1 1/2 inches of Uvalde rock asphalt or with a topping of trap rock. The size of the rock to be 3-4 inch and treated with approximately 3-4 gallon of oil or tar per square yard. The latter method is cheaper and we believe can be applied for not more than \$3,500.00 per mile.

Estimated cost for the entire road thirty-one miles of permanent construction as above, \$85,400.

Road No. Two—Also designated a state highway and aid can be secured in its construction. This road runs from Pitts bridge on the Brazos through Smetana, Bryan, Kurten, to the Democratic crossing on the Navasota river, length twenty-five miles.

At present this road is unimproved as to surface from Pitts bridge, six miles; from this point to Bryan a gravelled surface, three miles; from Bryan on the Madisonville road a gravelled surface, five miles; from this point to Democrat crossing unimproved as to surface, eleven miles. Of the twenty-five miles eight miles is at present gravelled and seventeen miles unimproved.

No part of this road is at present of permanent construction. We recommend that the eight miles of gravelled surface can be made permanent in the manner described for Road No. 1. We recommend that the portion of this road in the Brazos bottoms and black land flats adjacent to the bottoms, three miles approximately, be constructed of concrete and that the balance of concrete and gravel, from the east end of the proposed concrete road to the present gravelled surface be constructed of gravel. Within three years we recommend that this be made permanent in the same manner as described for Road No. 1. That part of the east end of the Madisonville road, eleven miles, at present unimproved be made a gravel road, and within three years to be made permanent in the same manner as described for Road No. 1. Assuming that local material can be found that is acceptable to the state highway engineer, the cost of this road, permanently constructed as outlined above, 25 miles \$221,000.

Road No. Three—The road leading in a northeast direction from Bryan through Tabor, Zack and Macy to an intersection with the San Antonio road to the Navasota river, twenty-six miles long and known as the Macy road.

At present this road has a gravelled surface to a point eight miles out of Bryan. We recommend that the balance, eighteen miles, be built with a gravelled surface, assuming that local material can be found the cost of this road of additional eighteen miles of gravel at \$6,000.00, total \$108,000.

Road No. Four—The road leading in a southeast direction from Bryan through Harvey, and Coleview to the Ferguson crossing on the Navasota river. Length twelve and one-half miles.

At present this road has a gravelled surface to a point three miles out of Bryan to Carter's creek. We recommend that the balance, or nine and one-half miles, be gravelled.

Assuming that local material can be found the cost of this road will be: Nine and one-half miles of gravelled road at \$6,000 per mile, total, \$57,000.

Road No. Five—Beginning at Carter's creek east of Bryan where the present gravel road ends and then by Steep Hollow to the Long Bridge crossing on the Navasota river. Length, eleven miles. No part of this road is gravelled at present but we recommend that it be gravelled for its entire length, including a branch line from Wixon creek to Reliance, a distance of about two miles. Assuming that local material can be found the cost of this road, thirteen miles, at \$6,000 per mile, total \$78,000.

Road No. Six—The road joining the Bryan-Pitts bridge road on Clayton prairie, then in a northerly direction to Mudville and on beyond to the county line, eight and one-half miles. Also a branch from Mudville east to the Little Brazos river, four miles. Owing to the overflowed lands through which this road passes it, is proposed to build it of concrete. We believe this type of road to be the most satisfactory that can be built in this community, and we, therefore, recommend that it be so constructed.

The estimated cost of this road will be, twelve and one-half miles of concrete at \$30,000.00 per mile, total cost, \$375,000.

Road No. Seven—The road leading in a westerly direction from a connection with the Bryan-College road at a point just above College to Providence church, Rosprim and ending at Jones' bridge on the Brazos river, six and one-half miles. This road is known as the Jones Bridge road. This road is gravelled to a point just beyond Providence church, a distance of two and one-half miles. We recommend that this road be gravelled for the balance of its length. The cost of this road will be, four miles of gravelled road at \$6,000.00 per mile, total cost, \$24,000.

Road No. Eight—This road is known as the Wheelock road and leads in a northeasterly direction from an intersection with the Bryan-Macey road, seven miles long.

All of this road is gravelled with the exception of about two and one-half miles and we recommend that it be gravelled to an intersection with the San Antonio road, provided Robertson county completes the road from Wheelock to this point in accordance with their agreement. We understand that James B. Dunn has agreed to furnish a gravel pit within hauling distance of this road if it is built. We recommend that a sample of this gravel be submitted to the state highway engineer for his approval and if satisfactory that state and federal aid be requested for the completion of the road. This road is a part of the system of state highways.

The cost of this road will be, two and one-half miles of gravelled road at \$6,000.00 per mile, total cost, \$15,000.00.

Road No. Nine—This road is known as the Sandy Point road. It leads in a northwest direction from Bryan and passes through Mudville. It's end will be at the bridge over the Little Brazos river where it will join Road No. 6, length nine miles.

This road is gravelled for a distance of three miles from Bryan. We recommend that it be gravelled for the balance of its length. We are informed that suitable local material can be found in the vicinity.

"The cost of this road will be, six miles of gravelled road at \$6,000 per mile, total estimated cost, \$36,000."

Road No. Ten—This is known as the Mumford road. It leads in a northwest direction from Bryan to the county line, length eight miles.

No portion of this road is gravelled at present and we recommend that it be gravelled with the local material that we understand is available.

The cost of this road will be, eight miles of gravelled road at \$6,000, total estimated cost, \$48,000.

Road No. Eleven—This road is known as the Sulphur Springs or Rock Prairie road. It leads in a southeast direction from College, gravelled for a length of five miles.

We recommend that the loop back around to Wellborn be gravelled, distance about four miles. The cost of this improvement will be, four miles of gravelled road at \$6,000 per mile, total estimated cost, \$24,000.

Road No. Twelve—This road is known as the Koppe Bridge road. It

HANDS, ARMS, LIMBS ASLEEP

And Was Run-Down, Weak and Nervous, Says Florida Lady. Five Bottles of Cardui Made Her Well.

Kathleen, Fla.—Mrs. Dallas Prine of this place, says: "After the birth of my last child...I got very much run-down and weakened, so much that I was so awfully nervous that I could scarcely endure the least noise. My condition was getting worse all the time..."

I knew I must have some relief or I would soon be in the bed and in a serious condition for I felt so badly and was so nervous and weak I could hardly live. My husband asked Dr. about my taking Cardui. He said, 'It's a good medicine, and good for that trouble', so he got me 5 bottles...After about the second bottle I felt greatly improved...before taking it my limbs and hands and arms would go to sleep. After taking it, however, this poor circulation disappeared. My strength came back to me and I was soon on the road to health. After the use of about 5 bottles, I could do all my house-work and attend to my six children besides."

You can feel safe in giving Cardui a thorough trial for your troubles. It contains no harmful or habit-forming drugs, but is composed of mild, vegetable, medicinal ingredients with no bad after-effects. Thousands of women have voluntarily written, telling of the good Cardui has done them. It should help you, too. Try it.

leads in a westerly direction from Wellborn to Koppe Bridge road on the Brazos river. This road is gravelled for its entire length of about four and one-half miles.

Road No. Thirteen—This road leads in a southwest direction from Bryan to Leonard School house, and on to the Brazos river. It is now gravelled a distance of about five miles. We recommend that the engineer be instructed to survey this road out and prescribe suitable material for the completion of this road.

Road No. Fourteen—This road is known as the McCree Bridge road. It leads in a northeast direction from Bryan and is gravelled for a distance of about five miles. We recommend that this road be extended to the Kurten and Wheelock road, a distance of ten and one-half miles from Bryan.

We estimate the cost of such a road system as we have outlined to be approximately as given below. The estimate is rough because we have based the cost of gravel roads on the average cost of those in District No. 1 as described under our discussion of Road No. 1. Prices have materially changed and we have tried to provide for the increase by adding a certain percentage which we believe to be safe:

Road No. 1, complete and permanent, 31 miles	\$5,400.00
Road No. 2, complete and permanent, 25 miles	221,000.00
Road No. 3, complete, gravel, 24 miles	108,000.00
Road No. 4, complete, gravel, 12 miles	72,000.00
Road No. 5, complete, gravel, 12 miles	72,000.00
Road No. 6, complete, concrete, 12 1/2 miles	375,000.00
Road No. 7, complete, gravel, 6 1/2 miles	24,000.00
Road No. 8, complete, gravel, 7 miles	42,000.00
Road No. 9, complete, gravel, 9 miles	54,000.00
Road No. 10, complete, gravel, 8 miles	48,000.00
Road No. 11, complete, gravel, 8 miles	48,000.00
Road No. 12, complete, gravel, 4 1/2 miles	27,000.00
Road No. 13, partial, gravel, 5 miles	30,000.00
Road No. 14, partial, gravel, 5 miles	30,000.00
Total cost for completion of 174 miles	\$1,071,400.00

BRAZOS COUNTY HIGHWAY COMMITTEE.

NEGRO ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF ENTERING HOUSES AS BURGLAR

Fred Crawford Taken in Charge by Sheriff and City Marshal in Connection With Alleged Forcible Entry of Numerous Houses in Country and at College Station.

From Tuesday's Daily Eagle
Fred Crawford, colored, is the guest of Brazos county, at the earnest solicitation of Sheriff L. E. Morehead and City Marshal Will. Martine, who took Crawford in charge at his home just south of the city limits Sunday morning at about 10 o'clock, and lodged him in jail here.

Crawford is said to have confessed to several burglaries, and is alleged to be implicated in a number of others estimated by the sheriff at from fifteen to twenty, committed chiefly in the country around Bryan and at College Station. A search of his person yielded a money belt containing a considerable amount of cash, besides several gold watches, gold knives and other trinkets.

Descriptions given in connection with the entry of the house of Henry Showers Saturday, about six miles west of Bryan, led to the identification and arrest of Crawford.

Mr. Showers and his household were absent at the time of the burglary, but a negro was seen by others to go into his residence, and it was thus that the clues were obtained which enabled the officers to locate their man.

It is stated that Crawford shipped his trunk to Ennis, Tex., several days ago, and that indications were that he intended to leave the county at once.

The sheriff has been investigating the case for some time, and spent several nights in detective work before making the arrest.

MRS. B. E. HAWES DIED LAST EVENING IN HER 66TH YEAR

Mrs. B. E. Hawes died at her home in Bryan last night at 9:40 o'clock, after a short illness. Death was due to old age and a complication of troubles, deceased having attained her 66th year. Mrs. Hawes was an excellent woman and a resident of Bryan all her life. She raised a large family of children and had been a member of the Baptist church since young womanhood.

The funeral will take place from the home this afternoon at 6 o'clock, with interment in the City cemetery. Dr. John A. Held will conduct the funeral services.

BELGIANS FAVOR TREATY. Brussels, July 30.—The foreign affairs committee of the Belgian chamber of deputies yesterday passed favorably upon the question of ratifying the German treaty.

The Quinine That Does Not Affect the Head
Because of its tonic and laxative effect, IAXA-TIVE BROWN QUININE is better than ordinary Quinine and does not cause nervousness nor ringing in head. Remember the full name and look for the signature of E. W. GROVE, Inc.

Tonight and Thursday, partly Wyoming street. All attend the and the town is expected. says a Polish official dispatch.

Vienna dispatches declare.

